



THE LEATHERNECK



Vol. 5, No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 10, 1921

Five Cents

QUANTICO MARINES WIN SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP

On Saturday, December 3, the Quantico Marines completed a season of straight victories by defeating the Third Corps Area team at Homewood Field, Baltimore, Md., 20-0, thereby winning the service football championship.

The Marines received the opening kick-off and took up a march down the field that sent Goettge across the Army goal with the first touchdown within six minutes after play began. Palmer failed to kick goal.

The Army expected to smother the Marines with a line that averaged near two hundred pounds per man, backed up by the two-hundred-pound Captain Ignico, but the Marine backs, assisted by a line that tore open the Army line at will, soon thwarted these expectations.

The Marines received the kick-off after the first touchdown and again carried the ball down the field to the Army's 25-yard line, where Sanderson fumbled and the Army recovered. Here Kyle smeared the Army's first play for a two-yard loss. A second play put them back 4 yards more and they decided to kick. This they were forced to do eleven times during the game. In fact, the punting of Captain Ignico was the best thing the Army did, his kicks going for an average of nearly 50 yards. After this first attempt on the part of the Army, the ability of the Marine forwards to hold the heavy Army line seemed assured, and they lived up to their promise.

During the second quarter the Marines kept the ball in the Army territory but suffered heavily from three penalties and a costly fumble, and the half ended with the ball in the Marines' possession near midfield with the Army having earned only one first down.

In the latter part of the 3rd quarter, Sanderson paved the way for the Marines' second touchdown when he recovered Goettge's 50-yard punt which Kelly dropped. Sanderson crossed the Army goal early in the 4th quarter for a hard-earned touchdown and repeated for the third touchdown near the end of the period with a brilliant 7-yard run around right end, sliding across the goal line on his head when tackled by an Army back.

Lieut. Goettge served as the chief battering-ram and most consistent ground-gainer for the Marines. He repeatedly took 6 to 7 yard gains through the Army line. Lieut. Sanderson frequently sprinted around the Army left for long gains and McMaim showed wonderful ability as an open field runner. He averaged 10 yards in running back punts and made the most spectacular run of the day when he wormed his way through the center of the entire Army team for a 30-yard gain.

Goettge intercepted the only forward pass attempted by the Army, while the latter pilfered one of the Marine passes. Five of the ten passes attempted by the Marines were successful. The line-up was as follows:

Marines	Position	Third Corps
Kyle	L. E.	Dewitt
Liversedge	L. T.	Butler
Rogers	L. G.	Morse
Payne	Center	Plank
Cercek	R. G.	Armour
Beckett	R. T.	Smith
Skinner	R. E.	Stingel
Palmer	Q. B.	Kelly
Sanderson	L. H.	Silliard
Levonis	R. H.	Burnbrook
Goettge	F. B.	Ignico
Marines	6 0 0	14-20
Third Corps	0 0 0	0-0

Substitutions—Third Corps: Pischon for Burnbrook, Werner for Armour, Mabbutt for Plank. Marines: McMaim for Palmer, Palmer for Levonis, Bain for Palmer, Hall for Rogers, Comstock for Bain, Chickmoaki for Goettge. Touchdowns—Goettge, Saunders (2). Goals from touchdowns—McMaim (2). Referee—Hoban (Dartmouth). Umpire—Campbell (Brown). Field Judge—Hogsett (Dartmouth). Head linesman—Van Orman (Cornell).

VETERANS' BUREAU SENDS LARGE SUM ABROAD EACH MONTH

Washington, Nov. 30.—A total of \$596,868.70 is sent to eighty-six foreign countries every month by the United States Veterans' Bureau to meet the allotment and allowance, insurance and compensation claims of men who followed the American flag in the World War, according to an announcement of the bureau.

More money is sent to Italy than to any other country, a total of \$215,917.96 being forwarded monthly by the bureau to satisfy the various claims of ex-soldiers and their dependents. The allotment and allowance money, amounting to \$3,319, is forwarded in 100 checks; \$115,148.88, payable on insurance policies, are forwarded in 2,412 checks; 2,037 checks, amounting to \$97,450.08, are forwarded to meet compensation claims.

Ireland ranks second in the amount of money received by former American soldiers or their dependents. A total of 1,124 checks are sent to Ireland monthly to meet allotment and allowance, insurance and compensation claims amounting to \$67,421.81.

Former soldiers or their dependents now residing in Germany are being compensated for their injuries or losses in sums amounting to \$3,336.06.

According to the disbursement lists prepared by the bureau, checks are forwarded to every civilized spot under the sun. One man on the remote island of Tahiti receives disability compensation of \$47.74 monthly, five checks are forwarded each month to Asia Minor, four to Egypt, one to Esthonia, ninety-one to China, twenty-eight to Japan, eight to the island of Trinidad, and eleven to Barbados, while nearly all of the South American, European, African and Asiatic states receive payments in larger amounts.

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE IS TRAINING FIGHTERS IN THE ARTS OF PEACE WHILE IN THE SERVICE

The following article by H. O. Bishop appeared in the issue of the *Dearborn Independent* for October 29, 1921:

Isn't it a bit surprising to hear that young men are eagerly enlisting in the United States Marine Corps chiefly to obtain an education?

The twin courses of scrapping and schooling in the famous "Leatherneck" branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces are a new combination that is making a big hit with the boys of the country.

More than 4,000 of the 20,000 young men comprising the Marine Corps have already enrolled as members of the government correspondence school, which is known as the Marine Corps Institute. It is believed that it will be only a year or two until practically every man in this great organization will be putting in his spare time learning some trade or profession that will fit him for an important place on the stage of life after finishing his term of enlistment in the service.

"Now, let me get this proposition straight," earnestly questioned a young man who was talking to a recruiting officer in a large eastern city. "Do I understand that if I enlist in the Marines I will not only get \$30 a month, with my board and clothes thrown in, but also a chance to get the kind of an education that will mean something to me after I get through with my three years' enlistment?" On being assured that such was the case, the young man said: "Give me a pen and show me where to sign; I'll study those books so hard there won't be anything left of them when I get through."

The work of the Marine Corps Institute is conducted through world-wide correspondence. The headquarters are in the Marine Barracks, near the Navy Yard, in Washington, D. C.

It requires a faculty of about 100 members to conduct this institute. They are composed of the brightest and best educated officers and men of the Marine Corps. Their work consists in the preparation and grading of papers and keeping in touch with their pupils no matter how remotely they may be stationed from Washington. Marines on battleships headed for Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro, Honolulu, Norway, Spain, the Island of Yap, or any other part of the world, are busily engaged with their lessons, getting them ready to mail back to the institute at the first landing. They also know that the instructors of the institute are keeping in close touch with their movements and that a new lesson will be awaiting them at each place where anchor is dropped. Of course, when Marines happen to be stationed on shore duty for many months at a time the schooling problems can be pursued more rapidly.

The instructors at the institute are themselves graduates of a well-known correspondence school, they having been required to take a course in some certain line that they are now teaching the boys. In addition to the institute in Washington, there is an instructor at each marine post in the United States, whose duty is to help the young men with their lessons, provided they need it. And on each ship at sea there is some officer who has been designated to help the young men the same way. In fact, it would seem that Uncle Sam is doing all he can to fit these boys for civilian life after their discharge from the service.

The government has been giving Marines

the various courses for a year and a half now, and some have already graduated. A recommendation from the commandant accompanies each graduation certificate. In addition to the government's institute, each man enlisting in the Marines is entitled to a free correspondence school course, in the same school from which the officers of the institute graduated. Many have availed themselves of this opportunity, but it would appear that the government school is the most popular, judging from the number of enrollments. Both the Marine Institute and the free courses at the private correspondence school are an outgrowth of the original vocational training school, which was established at Quantico, Virginia.

The instructors at the Marine Institute are examining and passing on about 400 examination papers sent in by the students each week, which indicates that the boys out on the deep or at scattered posts are keeping them quite busy.

There are many colleges throughout the country with enrollments of from 1,000 to 1,500 that are considered big schools. One will get a better idea of the bigness of the Marine Corps Institute by comparing its enrollment of 4,000 pupils with the number of students attending the following nationally known colleges and universities: Princeton, 1,850; Harvard, 5,273; Yale, 3,326; Tulane, 2,908; Vassar, 1,106; Wellesley, 1,529; Lehigh, 1,136; Leland Stanford, 2,450; University of Texas, 4,478; Dartmouth, 1,738; Brown, 2,105; University of Michigan, 10,000; University of Florida, 812; University of Montana, 1,296.

The range of subjects taken up by these ambitious young fighters is surprising and of unusual interest. The favorite study, strange to say, is automobile mechanics. It is a trifle odd to think of boys on a battleship out in the middle of the ocean burning the midnight bulbs in an effort to learn all about the construction and repairing of automobiles. Nevertheless more than 700 of the boys are pursuing that line of study.

Electrical engineering is a favorite with the boys, too. Almost 400 of them are eagerly fitting themselves ultimately to follow in the footsteps of the Edisons, Teslas and Alexander Graham Bells.

It would seem that a lack of leg work is proving somewhat irksome to some of the men. Something like 200 of the Marines are studying salesmanship, with a view of getting jobs as traveling salesmen after their careers on the briny deep are a closed incident of their lives. Wise young men are they! What could be more desirable than legging it from one big buying customer to another after several years on a ship?

The jokes about the easy life and big incomes of plumbers evidently have reached the ears of some of the boys. Half a hundred of them are diligently learning all about that important vocation.

Poultry raising is engrossing the attention of 31, while general farming is holding the interest of 82 others.

From battleships to mining and metallurgy is quite a jump, but 32 Marines are delving into the mysteries of those important occupations.

Five are going in for concrete engineering, five for structural engineering and 118 for civil engineering.

The idea of launching into the commercial world seems to be very popular. Among the boys who are taking courses in the business departments of the institute, 15 are studying banking; 54 commercial law; 44 business management; 339 commerce; 123 higher accounting; 8 railroad account-

ing; 33 traffic management; 177 civil service, and 579 general English.

In the industrial schools, 32 want to be chemists; 10 druggists; 6 refrigeration experts; 54 telephony and telegraphy experts, and 88 gas-engine mechanics.

Seventy boys are devoting every spare minute of their time to the study of architecture, while 118 are learning drafting.

Some day in the future 16 musket toters will be converted into that number of high-class cooks. Domestic science has been chosen by these boys as the most fascinating thing in the curriculum of the institute.

Three lone Marines are dead sure that nothing in the world could be more interesting than learning how to trim windows in artistic fashion. Nineteen are ambitious to perch on high ladders and paint bright-hued signs on the sides of big buildings. Illustrating and designing is holding the deep interest of 82. Show-card writing is being studied by 16.

The mastering of foreign languages is another very popular course. Almost 200 students are endeavoring to equip themselves for life work in foreign countries.

Hundreds of letters have been received by the officers of the institute from students and parents expressing their appreciation of the work that is being done. Here is one from the mother of a boy whose home is in the farming section of the Middle West:

"It is with much pleasure I write you these few lines to let you know we are indeed very proud to receive word of our boy's studies and work. I am proud my boy is getting along so nicely in the Soil Improvement Course. This is the first time he has ever been away from home and you can realize how lonesome we are and how we appreciate your efforts in giving him an education along lines that will aid him greatly when he returns home."

The following is typical of letters received from students:

"I am very much pleased with the course I am taking and cannot speak highly enough of the service the instructors of the institute are giving me in advancing me in my course. Every little thing that I get wrong is marked on my returned paper and I can then go to the book and look the question up and find out just where I was in error. I think the course in general is a fine thing and an opportunity that no one in the Marine Corps should let slip past, as one or two hours' study will certainly help a fellow. The textbooks are well prepared for study and easy to master when you get right down to it and study. I am getting a great deal of benefit from the course and sincerely appreciate all that the school has done for me."

Every officer of the Marine Corps from Major General John A. LeJeune, commandant of the corps, right on down the line, is highly enthusiastic about the work of the institute and never overlooks an opportunity to boost or improve it.

Getting Together

He—Let me call you Revenge.

She—Why?

He—Because, "Revenge is sweet."

She—Yes, if you let me call you Vengeance.

He—Why?

She—Because, "Vengeance is mine."

Careful Mother—Johnny, if you eat any more cake, you'll bust.

Johnny—Well, pass th' cake and get outa the way.
—The Arklight.



The Secret is Out

One of the reasons why I use the name "Hash Mark" is because I rate it. Furthermore, a lot of the jokes (?) you read in this column rate several hash marks.

An Authority

"Speaking about carpets," said the M. C. I. student who was taking up the Textile Course, "you will find that the Axminster carpets are superior to the Brussels in every way."

"What do you know about carpets?" queried his buddy. "You never laid a carpet in your life."

"No, I never laid a carpet and I never laid an egg," continued the carpet authority, "but I can tell you more about an egg omelet than any old hen that ever scratched for worms."

Please Remit

The married Marine in the "line" had failed to send his wife her regular monthly allowance. Shortly after pay day he received a very solicitous letter:

"Dear Bob," she wrote, "No letter came today. Maybe you are sick, so be careful to eat good, sleep good, live good and send home a money order by return mail.—Your anxious wife."

The Usual Conclusion

"Well, my dear," said the fond parent to his wife, "I haven't learned whether our boy will achieve success in the Marine Corps, or not. But one thing I am sure of. If he makes good, it will be because he had such excellent home training, and if he goes wrong, it will be the fault of the Service."

The Service cannot make a man,

This fact there's no denying;

But it will help him make himself—

If he will keep on trying.

It has become clear as sunshine to bandits that a good thing to stay from is a United States mail under guard of a United States Marine.—*New York Herald.*

Silence is Golden

Harper's Weekly tells a story of two soldiers who had been waiting for weeks for a letter from home. Finally one of them received a letter with the home-town post mark on it, but when he opened it up there was nothing inside but a piece of paper blank on both sides.

His buddy laughed. "You haven't got anything on me," he said. "That's no letter."

"Sure it is," said the one who was holding the silent missive. "It's a letter from my wife. We're not speaking to each other."

I'll Say it Will!

"Well, anyway," said the Marine as he was going down for the third time in the Potomac River, "this is certainly going to teach me a good lesson."

A Natural Question

1st Marine—I'm on escort duty tonight.

2nd Marine—Mail or female?

Cleanliness

"I can stand for most anythin' 'cept a feller bein' dirty," remarked Lew Corn-tassel to the bunch gathered around the cracker barrel in the General Store. "There's old Abe Scroggins, for instance, who's so derved onery he only takes a bath twice a year. I ain't much fer braggin', but as fer back as I kin remember I ain't never missed takin' a bath on the first Friday of every month, summer an' winter."

Mary had a swarm of bees
And they, to save their lives,
Followed Mary everywhere,
For Mary had the hives.

—*The Silent Partner.*

When Mary got eczema, too,
The bees all made a dash;
They didn't want to stick around
While Mary looked so rash.

Force of Circumstances

Kindly Old Lady—And why must you sell newspapers for a living, my little man?

Newsboy—Ah, me old man took a notion to go A. W. O. L.

At the Post Dance

First Hitch—Did you ever kiss a girl when she wasn't looking?

Second Hitch—Not when she wasn't good-looking.

Newspapers Comment on Mail Guard

Now that the Marines are guarding the mails, scores of newspapers have made their new assignment of duty the subject of editorial comment. The following symposium is typical of the nation-wide opinions of editorial writers:

When Hays, postmaster general, acting with the President's approval, wants to discourage bandits that hold up mail trains, he doesn't call a bandit conference. He sends United States Marines with repeating rifles that scatter buckshot. International bandits and individual bandits understand one argument.—*Kansas City Post.*

Disarmament doubtless may be trusted not to go so far as to deprive us of the services of a Marine Corps to protect our mail from thieves.—*Cleveland News.*

Mail bandits naturally can't see any consistency in calling together a Disarmament Conference and calling out Marines armed with shotguns.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Doubtless Haiti is duly horrified at the necessity of Marines to guard American mail trains.—*Dallas (Tex.) News.*

Scrap the battleships but keep the Marines—the best policemen the world ever saw.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Join the Marines and see the mail robbers.—*Oklahoma News.*

"The world must be made safe for babies." Darn it, there's another job for the Marines.—*Newark (N. J.) Ledger.*

The Origin of the Word, "Aeroplane"

The word, "aeroplane," only recently admitted to the dictionary, has been traced back to the year 1879. In that year a Frenchman named Tatin, applied the name "aeroplane" to a flying machine of his own invention driven by compressed air.

Possibly it was from Tatin that was borrowed the corresponding English word (similar save for the accent) by Ella Merchant and Alice Jones, joint authors of "Unveiling a Parallel" (1892). The hero of this novel is a birdman who soars in his "aeroplane" to Mars, where, among other wonderful things, he finds woman on terms of perfect equality with man.

Fifteen years later H. G. Wells used the word, "aeropile" in one of his novels, but the term didn't become popular. And nowadays the word is being condensed into the two-syllabled word, "airplane."

George—Say, Ward, what animal is it that has no head, no legs and no tail?

Ward—Don't know, George. What is it?

George—Hot dog.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

(Acknowledgments to K. C. B.)

I READ IN The Leatherneck.

THAT THE consumption.

OF WATER by railroad.

IN THE UNITED States.

IS ABOUT 900,000,000,000

GALLONS every year.

AND I HAVE been told.

THAT A NUMBER of physicians.

RECOMMEND THAT each adult.

SHOULD MAKE it a practice.

TO CONSUME at least two.

QUARTS OF WATER each day.

IT IS APPARENT THAT.

THE HUMAN engine requires.

FAR LESS OXYGEN and hydrogen.

THAN THE railroad variety.

BE THAT AS it may.

THOUGH WATER is consumed.

IN MUCH LARGER quantities.

BY CERTAIN individuals.

SINCE THE Eighteenth Amendment.

I HAVEN'T noticed that.

THE ADDITIONAL consumption.

HAS CREATED more steam.

I THANK YOU.

—Hash Mark.

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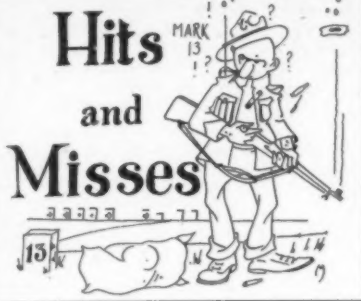
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Mary had a swarm of bees

And they, to save their lives,

Followed Mary everywhere,

For Mary had the hives.

—*The Silent Partner.*

When Mary got eczema, too,

The bees all made a dash;

They didn't want to stick around

While Mary looked so rash.

Force of Circumstances

Kindly Old Lady—And why must you sell newspapers for a living, my little man?

Newsboy—Ah, me old man took a notion to go A. W. O. L.

At the Post Dance

First Hitch—Did you ever kiss a girl when she wasn't looking?

Second Hitch—Not when she wasn't good-looking.

Newspapers Comment on Mail Guard

Now that the Marines are guarding the mails, scores of newspapers have made their new assignment of duty the subject of editorial comment. The following symposium is typical of the nation-wide opinions of editorial writers:

When Hays, postmaster general, acting with the President's approval, wants to discourage bandits that hold up mail trains, he doesn't call a bandit conference. He sends United States Marines with repeating rifles that scatter buckshot. International bandits and individual bandits understand one argument.—*Kansas City Post.*

Disarmament doubtless may be trusted not to go so far as to deprive us of the services of a Marine Corps to protect our mail from thieves.—*Cleveland News.*

Mail bandits naturally can't see any consistency in calling together a Disarmament Conference and calling out Marines armed with shotguns.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Doubtless Haiti is duly horrified at the necessity of Marines to guard American mail trains.—*Dallas (Tex.) News.*

Scrap the battleships but keep the Marines—the best policemen the world ever saw.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Join the Marines and see the mail robbers.—*Oklahoma News.*

"The world must be made safe for babies." Darn it, there's another job for the Marines.—*Newark (N. J.) Ledger.*

The Origin of the Word, "Aeroplane"

The word, "aeroplane," only recently admitted to the dictionary, has been traced back to the year 1879. In that year a Frenchman named Tatin, applied the name "aeroplane" to a flying machine of his own invention driven by compressed air.

Possibly it was from Tatin that was borrowed the corresponding English word (similar save for the accent) by Ella Merchant and Alice Jones, joint authors of "Unveiling a Parallel" (1892). The hero of this novel is a birdman who soars in his "aeroplane" to Mars, where, among other wonderful things, he finds woman on terms of perfect equality with man.

Fifteen years later H. G. Wells used the word, "aeropile" in one of his novels, but the term didn't become popular. And nowadays the word is being condensed into the two-syllabled word, "airplane."

George—Say, Ward, what animal is it that has no head, no legs and no tail?

Ward—Don't know, George. What is it?

George—Hot dog.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

(Acknowledgments to K. C. B.)

I READ IN The Leatherneck.

THAT THE consumption.

OF WATER by railroads.

IN THE UNITED States.

IS ABOUT 900,000,000,000

GALLONS every year.

AND I HAVE been told.

THAT A NUMBER of physicians.

RECOMMEND THAT each adult.

SHOULD MAKE it a practice.

TO CONSUME at least two.

QUARTS OF WATER each day.

IT IS APPARENT THAT.

THE HUMAN engine requires.

FAR LESS OXYGEN and hydrogen.

THAN THE railroad variety.

BE THAT AS it may.

THOUGH WATER is consumed.

IN MUCH LARGER quantities.

BY CERTAIN individuals.

SINCE THE Eighteenth Amendment.

I HAVEN'T noticed that.

THE ADDITIONAL consumption.

HAS CREATED more steam.

I THANK YOU.

—Hash Mark.

THE LEATHERNECK

PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.....LIEUTENANT HAL N. POTTER
NEWS EDITOR.....SERGEANT V. K. JOHNSTON

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THE LAW OF COMPENSATION

The world is slowly getting back to the old, peace-time basis.

Employers are beginning to sort over their employees to find out who they will keep, and who will have to go.

There is no longer the necessity of getting work done at any price, but the employer's problem now is to pay dollar for dollar for value received.

The shirker is giving way to the worker, and only the fittest survive.

Wits are matched against wits and brawn against brawn, and the prizes are beginning to go to the men who deliver the goods.

The untrained man must stand aside for his more competent fellow workman. The slogan is not, "What have you done?" but "What can you do?"

Strict retrenchment of Government expenditures is only one of the signs of the times. Slowly but surely inflated values of men and money are coming back to their true levels.

Illegal combines of capital will not be tolerated any more than illegal combines of labor. Men as well as merchandise are being judged by individual standards.

You may get a job through "pull," but to hold it you will have to "produce." If you insist upon idly drifting with the tide, don't be surprised if you land on the rocks and shoals.

The M. C. I. is at your service. It aims to make you worth more to the world. The chief interest of your civilian employer will be—

WHAT IS THIS MAN WORTH AS AN EMPLOYEE?

YOUR COURSE AND EDUCATION

You may or may not be enrolled for a course in the Marine Corps Institute. If you are you no doubt have your reasons for having done so. Some study in order that the knowledge acquired may help them in a contemplated business career. Others study in order to increase and improve their opportunities in the Marine Corps. Still others study because they wish to be better able to enjoy life as it comes to them.

The mere fact that you as a student have a particular ambition which you are striving to fulfill is, of course, praise-

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worthy, but the additional fact that your purpose is definite is a feature of correspondence study that makes for a distinct advantage over residence study.

Many young people are sent to schools, colleges and universities and there waste much time and energy because all they think of is passing examinations. They fill their heads with subject after subject as though brains were created simply for the storage of unrelated facts. A good mind, quite to the contrary, is not a tank but an engine. If you give it facts for fuel you can expect it to produce work.

If you will develop the habit of lining up your studies with experiences of everyday life, you will soon come to realize that you are not only getting more out of your studies, but more out of life itself. Practical habits of study are of real value in relation to successful accomplishments in any kind of activity.

Your success with your course will depend on your keeping the main purpose for which you enrolled ever before you. Do this and you will find it much easier to progress. The aim of your study may be simple but do not let that trouble you. What could be simpler or broader than the aim of study as expressed by Thomas Jefferson: "To enable the people to understand what is going on in the world, and to keep their part of it going on right."

C-7 MAKES TEST FLIGHT

The Navy's non-rigid airship, C-7, flew over the City of Washington, Monday, December 5. The big ship came up from Hampton Roads, Va., flew over Mount Vernon, the Lincoln Memorial, Potomac Park, the Washington Monument, and circled the Capitol Dome at twelve noon coincident with the opening of the regular session of Congress.

This flight of the C-7 demonstrated for the first time in the history of the lighter-than-air craft the practical use of helium, a non-inflammable gas. The C-7 is 192 feet in length, extreme height 59 feet, maximum hull diameter 42 feet, with a capacity for 181,000 cubic feet of gas. She carries two union 125 horse power engines and has a speed of 60 miles.

The members of her crew are: Lieut. Comdr. Zachary Lansdowne, U. S. N., commanding officer; Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Wood, altitude pilot; Lieut. C. E. Bauch, direction pilot; Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Ferris, mechanic.

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Come in and talk it over with one of previous experience.

H. C. Whitley **HABERDASHER** Quantico, Va.
Opposite Post Office



Famous Sayings of Famous Men

Dewey—You may fire when you are ready, Gridley.

Farragut—Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!

Yatteau—I'll go through hell first.

McDougal—I couldn't swim if I had web-feet.

Capt. Pollock—Hell's bells.

—Sea Bag.

Mr. Smith (poking his head in the Dispensary)—"I thought I saw dust in here."

Marshall—"Quite contrary, Sir; it was in the Carpenter Shop where you 'sawdust.'"

—The Fighting Top.

She—Why did the kings tap the men on the head when they knighted them?

He—Perhaps because the stars made the knights more realistic.

—Widow.

Hicks—I played poker last night.

Rob—How did you come out?

Hicks—Fine! I won a cheese prescription.

—Weekly Workout.

Klauder—"Hey! mess cook, there's a fly in my zoop."

Mess Cook—"Give me that fly back, you don't rate it."

—The Fighting Top.

Examiner (questioning applicant for life-saving job)—What would you do if you saw a woman being washed out to sea?

Applicant—I'd throw her a cake of soap.

Examiner—Why a cake of soap?

Applicant—To wash her back.

—Weekly Workout.

A city business man was very keen on having proficient clerks in his employ. Before a clerk could enter his office he was required to pass a written examination on his knowledge of business.

At one examination one of the questions was: "Who formed the first company?"

A certain bright youth was a little puz-

zled at this, but was not to be floored. He wrote:

"Noah successfully floated a company while the rest of the world was in liquidation."

He passed.

O. O. D. (to Brennan returning from liberty)—Your liberty card is in bad condition.

Brennan—Yes, sir; just like me—badly bent, but not broke.—The Fighting Top.

ECHOES OF A FURLOUGH

By THOMAS E. DWYER, U. S. M. C.

I spent two weeks at home last year.

I thought it would be fine

To view the faces long held dear

And greet old friends of mine.

But all my joy is deeply sunk;

Life took me by surprise;

In just one day my service bunk

Looked like a paradise.

My first offense was when I ate

My first meal at my home,

And felt the foot of evil fate

Descend upon my dome.

My mother spilled a cup of tea

Upon her new silk dress

Because the meal she had prepared

I said was "sure some mess."

I called stew "slum," potatoes "spuds,"

And, wanting bread, said "punk";

Poor dad spilled "red lead" on his duds

And swore that I was drunk.

Aunt Mary cried and said that I

Was heathen to the core,

And Sister Mildred missed her plate

And spilled soup on the floor.

It took just two weeks to explain

As much as I could tell,

And yet they all would still complain,

So I let out a yell,

Packed up my suitcase and skidoed

Back to the daily drill,

And henceforth furloughs are tabooed,

And love of home is nil.

—The Marines Magazine.

Hey, Irish: Did you see the shaft on Ella?

Irish: Ella who?

Wise guy: Why you poor simp. Elevator.—The Fighting Top.

Postmaster General Hays wants mail robbers to "tell it to the Marines" when they say "Hands up!"

—New York World.

BITS O' MUD FROM QUANTICO

By H. K.

The game is over and Quantico has the championship football team of the service. The news is in all the papers and there is no need for us to speak of it BUT—There is one very important thing that the papers seemed to miss. We were at the game and saw something that made us even more proud of the uniform we wear. That was the wholesome, clean sportsmanship displayed by the Marines. They were gentlemen, every one of them, and they cheered the Army with as much zest as they cheered their own team. The hard-boiled old timers who predicted fights and general rough houses between the Army men and the Marines were greatly disappointed. Those Marines were like the best college men; they showed the same spirit that good college men show at their games and they earned for themselves the respect of all with whom they came in contact. The Marine of today is a high-minded, morally clean American youth and he was much in evidence in Baltimore on the day of the big game. The country may well place their trust in men of the calibre to be found in the Corps. They can be counted on to accomplish any task set to them and to conduct themselves with courtesy in accomplishing it. The Corps, through these splendid youths and men have shown to the world that it is not a haven for ne'er-do-wells and rascals but a home for only those who are sound not only in physical health but in character and mind.

Note: We just read this over again and decided to "ship-over" for another hitch just to be in a real man's outfit.

Editor's Note

The writer was present at four of the seven games played by the Quantico football team and heard several officials and players of opposing teams remark that the Marines played a clean game. Members of the Quantico football team, the Marine Corps is proud of you and your record.

Hard Boiled

The black-haired waitress, very much out of sorts, sailed haughtily up to the table at which sat the grouchy breakfast customer. She slammed down the cutlery, snatched a napkin from a pile and tossed it in front of him.

Then, striking a furious pose—

"Wacha want?" she snapped.

"Coupla eggs," growled the customer.

"How ye want 'em?"

"Just like you are."

—Life.

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POST EXCHANGES

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MARINE CORPS DEATHS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER

Officers

Brodstrom, Bror G., Captain, died November 1, 1921, at Washington, D. C., of disease. Next of kin: Mathilda M. Brodstrom (mother), Stromsdal Brottsta, Eskilstuna, Sweden. Captain Brodstrom served as an enlisted man from January 25, 1906, to August 23, 1917, on which date he accepted appointment as a temporary Second Lieutenant. On October 18, 1917, he was temporarily promoted to Captain and accepted permanent appointment as such on March 30, 1921. On November 11, 1920, Captain Brodstrom was awarded a letter of commendation by the Secretary of the Navy for his faithful service during the World War.

Enlisted Men

Guja, Theodore, Cpl., died November 14, 1921, at Guam, of disease. Next of kin: Enrich Guja (brother), 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bridges, Charles W., Pvt., died November 18, 1921, at Chicago, Ill., of disease. Next of kin: Lucinda M. Bridges (mother), 1616 Eighth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Chandler, Joseph, Pvt., died November 24, 1921, at

Port Au Prince, Haiti, of disease. Next of kin: Josie Peterson (mother), 910 N. Lee Street, El Paso, Texas.

Hooper, James A., Pvt., died November 27, 1921, at Stockton, Calif. Next of kin: Mrs. L. W. Baker (sister), Gen. Del., Yakima, Washington.

Gendreau, Herman, Pvt., died November 26, 1921, in Cuba, of disease. Next of kin: Cordelia Gendreau (mother), 23 Geneva Ave., Springfield, Mass.

La Page, George, Sgt., died at Washington, D. C., on or about October 21, 1921. Next of kin: Audrey G. La Page (wife), 1329 Belmont Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Sergeant La Page was serving on his fourth enlistment in the Marine Corps.

Morrissey, Thomas, Sgt. (retired), died November 4, 1921, at New York, N. Y., of disease. Next of kin: Anastasia McNamara (sister), 502 W. 50th St., New York, N. Y. He first enlisted, December 30, 1884, and retired January 16, 1916.

Watson, Nicholas, Pvt. (retired), died November 18, 1921, at Washington, D. C., of disease. No next of kin named. He first enlisted June 29, 1865 and retired January 21, 1891.

Harris, Dewey L., Pvt., M. C. R. (Inactive), died June 18, 1920, at Caldwell, Idaho. Next of kin: Zona Crawford (mother), R. No. 1, Louisburg, Mo.

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R. CONROY VANCE

Cashier
W. J. FORD

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MEN'S HABERDASHERY **MEN'S SHOES**
WOMEN'S SHOES **WOMEN'S SMART CLOTHING**
WOMEN'S SPORT HATS

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MARINE CORPS ORDERS

December 2, 1921

Capt. V. F. Bleasdale.—Detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to U. S. M. C. Detached Guard Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. C. A. Wynn.—Detached M. B., N. Y. D., New York, N. Y., to M. B., N. O. B., Key West, Fla.

December 3, 1921

Major E. R. Beadle.—December 8, 1921, detached M. B., N. Y. D., New York, to 1st Brig., Haiti, appointed A. A. & I.

1st Lieut. R. M. Johnson.—Ordered to assume status of retired officer.

1st Lieut. J. A. Nelson.—December 10, 1921, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lieut. G. W. Kirkman.—January 3, 1922, detached Headquarters Marine Corps, to M. B., Quantico, Va.

December 5, 1921

1st Lieut. J. B. Wilson.—Detached M. D., N. A. D., Puget Sound, Wash., to M. B., N. Y. D., Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. C. H. Brown.—Detached U. S. S. Pennsylvania to M. B., N. Y. D., Puget Sound, Wash.

1st Lieut. E. A. Craige.—Detached Headquarters of Pacific to M. D., N. A. D., Puget Sound, Wash.

December 6, 1921

Thomas C. Turner.—Appointed Lieutenant Colonel.

Edward M. Reno.—Appointed Major.

Capt. A. Decarre.—Detached Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to M. D., American Legation, Peking, China.

1st Lieut. W. J. Whaling.—December 15, 1921, detached M. B., Parris Island, S. C., to U. S. S. Tacoma.

1st Lieut. J. P. Adams.—Dec. 27, 1921, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lieut. M. A. Edson.—Dec. 27, 1921, detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

1st Lieut. A. L. Johnson.—Dec. 27, 1921, detached M. B., N. S., New Orleans, La., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lieut. J. W. Cunningham.—Detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to U. S. M. C. Detached Guard Company, New Orleans, La.

2nd Lieut. J. M. Patton.—Dec. 27, 1921, detached M. B., N. Y. D., Boston, Mass., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lieut. J. D. Swartwout.—Dec. 27, 1921, detached M. B., Parris Island, S. C., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Hollingsworth.—Dec. 27, 1921, detached M. B., Parris

WEEKLY REPORT Marine Corps Institute

December 7, 1921

Total number Individuals enrolled... 3944

ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOLS

Business Schools

Civil Service	193
Commerce	290
Banking, etc.	18
Business Management	45
Commercial Law	53
Higher Accounting	122
Railroad Accounting	8
Traffic Management	30
General English	598
Preparatory	134

Construction Schools

Agriculture	81
Poultry Husbandry	36
Domestic Science	14
Architecture	73
Drafting	116
Civil Engineering	140
Navigation	59
Textiles	5
Plumbing, etc.	58
Concrete Engineering	8
Structural Engineering	7

Industrial Schools

Automobiles	622
Chemistry	31
Mining & Metallurgy	27
Refrigeration	5
Pharmacy	9
Electrical Engineering	312
Telephony & Telegraphy	39
Steam Engineering	50
Mechanical Engineering	71
Shop Practice	49
Gas Engines	74

Publicity Schools

Salesmanship	168
Advertising	49
Foreign Trade	26
Window Trimming, etc.	6
Illustration and Design	86
Show Card Writing	26
Lettering, Sign Painting	24
Languages	179

Total..... 3944

Number of examination papers received during week..... 720

Total number of examination papers received..... 38225

Island, S. C., to N. A. S., Pensacola, Fla.

2nd Lieut. C. Connette.—Detached 1st Brigade, Haiti, to M. B., N. Y. D., Norfolk, Va.

December 7, 1921

Capt. A. F. Howard.—Orders to Norfolk revoked. Dec. 12, 1921, detached Southwestern Receiving District, Houston, Texas, to Santo Domingo, D. R.

1st Lieut. Wm. L. Harding.—Granted sick leave of absence for a period of three months with permission to report at expiration thereof at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

2nd Lieut. P. F. Howard.—Dec. 12, 1921, detached M. B., N. Y. D., Philadelphia, Pa., to N. Y. D., Norfolk, Va., as officer to command M. D., U. S. S. Savannah.

2nd Lieut. D. V. Pickle.—Detached M. B., Quantico, Va., to U. S. M. C. Detached Guard Company, Dallas, Texas.

Capt. G. A. Stowell.—Detached M. D., U. S. S. St. Louis, to M. B., N. Y. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

December 8, 1921

1st Lieut. O. T. Francis.—Detached M. B., Parris Island, S. C., to U. S. S. Cleveland.

Gunner W. R. Perry.—Dec. 13, 1921, detached M. B., N. Y. D., Washington, D. C., to M. B., Parris Island, S. C.

MARINE BAND CONCERT

Marine Barracks, Monday, December 12, 1921, at 3 p. m. Orchestral concert by the U. S. Marine Band Orchestra. William H. Santelmann, Leader; Taylor Branson, Second Leader:

PROGRAM

1. March—"The Pathfinder of Panama," Sousa
 2. Overture—"Oberon" Weber
 3. Adoration Borowsky
 4. Excerpts from "The Merry Widow," Lehar
 5. Valse de concert—"The Beautiful Blue Danube" Strauss
 6. Fantasia—"Old Folks at Home," Roberts
An international transcription of the American folk-song in the musical idiom of eight nations: America, France, Scotland, Spair, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Hungary.
 7. Czardas from "The Spirit of the Wododen" Grossmann
- Marines' Hymn—"The Halls of Montezuma."
"The Star Spangled Banner."

NOTICE.—Immediately after the concert there will be a dress parade by the Marine Corps Institute detachment on the parade ground.

U. S. COAST SURVEY WANTS
DRAFTSMEN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The United States Civil Service Commission states that there is a shortage of eligibles for positions of hydrographic and topographic draftsman in the Coast and Geodetic Survey for duty in Washington, D. C., and at the field station at Manila, P. I., and that it will receive applications for such positions until further notice.

The entrance salaries offered range from \$1600 to \$2000 a year, to which there is added the "bonus" of \$20 a month granted by Congress.

Applicants are not required to undergo a written examination, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training and experience, weighted at 60 per cent, and drawing and lettering, weighted at 40 per cent.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by communicating with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or with the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the post office or custom-house in any city.

Marines Know

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SCHOOL FOR VETERANS

Washington, Nov. 29.—With an initial enrollment of 500 students, the first big Government vocational training center to be established by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau will be opened December 2, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Col. Charles R. Forbes, Director of the Bureau, and sponsor of the Government training centers, leaves Washington Wednesday night to personally direct the opening of the school, which is known as the U. S. Veterans' Bureau Vocational School.

Students attending the school have been selected from the Eastern and Central States, and it is planned to have an ultimate enrollment of 5000 at the school. Every modern appliance has been installed to properly care for the vocationally disabled veteran. A large hospital, complete in every respect, high class community houses, which were used during the war as Hostess' Houses, a large laundry, completely equipped and running, and many other features have been inaugurated by Colonel Forbes.

"Men in this school will be taught the various trades under competent instructors, amid ideal surroundings. The dormitories have been repaired, the best of equipment procured for the convenience of the men, and everything possible done to give the men the real college spirit," said Colonel Forbes today.

"It is not the intention of the Veterans' Bureau to interfere in any way with men pursuing professional studies at any of the Universities or accredited institutions," continued Colonel Forbes, "nor is it the plan to eliminate proper placement

training. Men will continue in placement training with all institutions or organizations that are found suitable, and which are really helping the man, and not exploiting him.

"The first U. S. Veterans' Bureau Vocational School will open a new era for the disabled man, I am confident. With competent instructors, proper housing facilities and modern equipment, the school at Chillicothe will provide the opportunity for veterans who are vocationally handicapped to become rehabilitated in every sense of the word—mentally, physically and financially."

QUANTICO MARINES AT BROOKLYN

(Special to The Leatherneck)

Brooklyn, Dec. 5.—More than 250 Quantico Marines who have been assigned to the duty of guarding the mails are now quartered in the Naval Y. M. C. A. here. Between periods of guard duty, the Marines occupy a long room in the basement of the building, well filled with bunks of the double-decker variety.

The quarters are furnished the Marines by the Y. M. C. A. at a nominal charge to the Government, while the Marines are allowed \$1.50 per day for rations. The Y. M. C. A. restaurant, which was formerly crowded during the noon hour by workers from the nearby navy yard, is now liberally patronized by the mail guard, and the lobbies and writing room are filled with men in winterfield uniforms.

These men form a part of the guard assigned to duty all over Greater New

York, and some of them are employed on regular "runs" with mail trains. The sight of a Marine, seated beside the driver of a mail truck moving rapidly through the city streets, is still novel enough to attract the attention of pedestrians. Near the post office, passers-by frequently catch a glimpse of a Marine armed with Colt or rifle, standing by while mail wagons are loaded or unloaded.

THE MAIL GUARD

A wall in southern China, wide and dim,
Hoarse voices lifting in chaotic cries;
The drift of battle smoke on eastern rim,
And Stars and Stripes beneath exotic skies.

The sea washed Philippines with ambuscade,
In steaming forests by the Moro bands;

The crack of rifles in the midnight raid
And treks across the miasmatic lands.

Long isolation on the Haitian shore,
Guerilla warfare in old Mexico;
And then in answer to Teutonic roar
They crossed the main when France was stricken low.

Now do they sweep to duties new and strange,
On street and rail where bandit peril leans;

With steady rifle swung afar they range
To guard the mails—United States Marines.

—New York Herald.

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We Keep in Touch

with the Marine Corps by reading THE LEATHERNECK. With interest we follow the strenuous life of the "DEVIL DOGS."

Outside of the mere business aspect of the case, we read with pleasure that the wearing of civilian clothes when on liberty is again in vogue.

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